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An Annotated Bibliography
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FOREWORD

1. This bibliography has been compiled primarily for the use of hospital librarians and provides references to books and periodical articles on the subject of bibliotherapy. It is essentially a cumulation of the references in the following out-of-print publications and brings up-to-date, with 67 added items, the bibliography listed in (c) below:

- (a) Bibliotherapy, A Bibliography, 1900-1952.
- (b) Bibliotherapy, A Bibliography, Supplemental List, 1955.
- (c) Bibliotherapy In Hospitals, 1900-1957.

2. The 1957 bibliography was annotated and compiled jointly by Miss Rosemary Dolan, Veterans Administration Medical and General Reference Library, Washington, D. C.; Miss June Donnelly, Veterans Administration Hospital, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania; and Miss June Mitchell, Veterans Administration Hospital, Syracuse, New York. The work of selecting and annotating the articles written between 1957 and 1961 was done by Miss Rosemary Dolan.

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I.

BIBLIOGRAPHIES AND REVIEWS

1. American Library Association. Adult Services Division. Reading interests and habits of adults. 1942-1958. Chicago, the Division, 1959. 10p

Results of a survey. It is applicable to the hospital situation, since adult hospital patients are merely adults who happen to be ill. Their interests remain unchanged or intensified by their hospitalization.

2. Bishop, W. J. Hospital library and bibliotherapy; a bibliography. Library Association Record 1:198-200 June 1931; 1:231-232 July 1931; 1:274-275 August 1931.

Bibliography is suitable to be used for orienting newcomers to field, but references are becoming outmoded.

3. Brown, J. F. The psychodynamics of abnormal behavior. New York, McGraw-Hill, 1940. p.296.

Author mentions bibliotherapy as an auxiliary form of psychotherapy. Bibliography, pp. 1162-1163.

4. Bry, Isle, M.D. Medical aspects of literature; a bibliographical outline. Bulletin of the Medical Library Association 30:252-266 April 1942.

A series of bibliographies of works involved in some fashion with relationships between medicine, people and books. Every hospital librarian should welcome knowledge of the bibliographies and will want to review many of them especially the one which reports results of studies of the effects of some kinds of literature on people.

5. Busby, D. R., comp. New horizons. Readable books about the physically handicapped. Adults and young people. 1953-1956. Hospital Book Guide 17:188-192 November 1956.

This selection of books forms supplement to New Horizons, I and II, which appeared in Hospital Book Guide for May, 1951 and May, 1953.

6. Creglow, E. R. Therapeutic value of properly selected reading matter; with bibliography. Medical Bulletin of the Veterans Administration 7:1086-1089 November 1931.

Cites studies showing the effects of mental stress on the body, and patients' reasons for reading or using the library in a mental hospital to illustrate that "the right kind of book may be applied to a mental illness just as a definite drug is applied to some bodily need." Has valuable bibliography on the relation of books and the mentally ill.

7. DeLisle, M. M. (Sister M. Isabel). Annotated readings for hospital librarians. Catholic Library World 20:247-250 May 1949.

A selective, annotated bibliography compiled for a professional librarian newly entering upon hospital librarianship. Includes some bibliotherapy references.

8. Graham, E. C. and Mullen, M. M., comps. Rehabilitation texts for staff reading and reference. Hospital and Institution Book Guide 2:71-76 December 1959.

An annotated bibliography of recently published books pertinent to services to the handicapped. The books listed are not intended for reading by patients. Useful for background reading by staff.

9. Grove, Louise, comp. Professional reading for library staff and volunteers in hospital and institution libraries. Hospital and Institution Book Guide 2:192-201, May; 216-223 June 1960.

Excellent reading list on hospital and medical librarianship. Consists mainly of periodical material, arranged under broad subject headings, with short annotations. The section: "Who is My Patient?" covers bibliotherapy.

10. Keagle, C. L. Soul medicine for veterans. Hygeia 22:30-31/ January 1944.

Excellent review of the history and some of the progress made in hospital libraries of the Veterans Administration.

11. Kent, M. L. The psychological effects of reading; a bibliography. Hospital Book Guide 13:65-67 June 1952.

An annotated bibliography of articles and reviews on bibliotherapy and hospital library work.

12. Kinney, M. M. Bibliotherapy and the librarian. Special Libraries 37:175-180 July/August 1946.

Excellent analysis of bibliotherapy and the librarian in relation to it. Stresses need for specialized training in applied psychology, knowledge of conducting and interpreting surveys, and establishment of standards, if librarians are to practice real bibliotherapy. Good bibliography included.

13. Kraus, Eileen, comp. Bibliotherapy for beginners in hospital library work. AHIL Quarterly 2:10-12 Winter 1962.

A short, annotated reading list prepared by the Chief Librarian, VAH, Montrose, New York.

14. McDaniel, W. B. Bibliotherapy; some historical and contemporary aspects. American Library Association Bulletin. 50:584-589 October 1956.

Traces the historical background of bibliotherapy to ancient times, though the term is of recent origin. Aspects of bibliotherapy considered are: "... the relationship of religion to bibliotherapy, the impact of war on the latter's development and, finally, its foreordained marriage with psychiatry..."

15. Macrum, A. M. Hospital libraries for patients (a bibliography). Library Journal 58:78-81 January 15, 1933.

Bibliography of 187 references with a few annotations; includes both bibliotherapy and hospital library administration.

16. Miles, N. M., comp. Professional reading for library staff and volunteers in hospital and institution libraries. Hospital and Institution Book Guide 2:146-149 March 1960.

A short annotated bibliography. Books which did not recognize the value of reading as therapy were excluded. Miss Miles, a professional librarian, serves as a hospital library volunteer, and the list is somewhat oriented towards volunteers.

17. Nieman, D. E. Reading aids for the handicapped. Rehabilitation Literature 20:330-334 November 1959.

A selective, annotated list of reading aids for the handicapped.

18. Peltier, Marie and Yast, H. T. Hospital library service - a selected bibliography. American Library Association Bulletin 55:347-349 April 1961.

A brief, annotated reading list.

19. Schneck, J. M., M.D. A bibliography on bibliotherapy and hospital library activities. Bulletin of the Medical Library Association 33:341-356 July 1945.

Bibliography of 350 items.

20. Schneck, J. M., M.D. Bibliotherapy and hospital library activities for neuropsychiatric patients; a review of the literature with comments on trends. Psychiatry 8:207-228 May 1945.

In this review of the literature on bibliotherapy and hospital library activities for neuropsychiatric patients, the material is divided into sections, and critically evaluated. Trends in bibliotherapy are indicated and suggestions are made in regard to future endeavors.

21. Schneck, J. M., M.D. A bibliography on bibliotherapy and libraries in mental hospitals. Bulletin of the Menninger Clinic 9:170-174 September 1945.

The 79 titles listed in this bibliography deal in part in bibliotherapy for neuropsychiatric patients and mental hospital libraries.

22. Schneck, J. M., M.D. Bibliotherapy in neuropsychiatry. (In: Dunton, W. R., Jr., M.D., and Licht, Sidney, M.D., eds. Occupational Therapy Principles and Practice. Springfield, Illinois, Thomas, 1950. pp. 197-223).

Excellent historical review and discussion of author's own use of bibliotherapy as psychotherapy. 74 item bibliography.

23. U.S. Veterans Administration. Bibliotherapy in hospitals; an annotated bibliography 1900-1957. The author, 1958. 46p.
24. Yast, Helen. Annual administrative reviews: library service. Hospitals 34:92-98 April 16, 1960.

Twenty-eight articles in the field of hospital library service are reviewed including four on bibliotherapy.

25. Young, Paula. Rx book and bandages. Catholic Library World 26:124-125 January 1955.

A short annotated bibliography for the newcomer to the field.

II.

GENERAL ARTICLES

26. Agnes Lucile, Sister. Bibliotherapy; a counseling technique. Catholic Library World 18:147-149/ February 1947.

Sister Agnes Lucile, Professor of Psychology, Nazareth College, Louisville, Kentucky, discusses the technique to be followed in using books for counseling purposes. While not strictly hospital bibliotherapy, this paper is an invaluable introduction to the use of books for therapy.

27. American Library Association. Hospital Libraries Division. Bibliotherapy Committee. Survey of hospital library activities in reading guidance and bibliotherapy. American Library Association Hospital Book Guide 17:65-66 April 1956.

Draft of form for survey of library activities in bibliotherapy for ALA Bibliotherapy Commission.

28. Allum, Nancy. Books for hospitals. British Books 174:18-19/ April 1960.

Outlines the operation and scope of the St. John-Red Cross Hospital Library Service, the largest supplier of library services to hospitals in the United Kingdom.

29. Anastasia, Sister M. Bibliotherapy. Catholic Nurse 9:34-36 December 1960.

Brief discussion of therapeutic value of books and reading by hospital patients.

30. Ball, R. G., M.D. Prescription: books. American Library Association Bulletin 48:145-147 March 1954.

A physician considers the value of literature in the treatment of sickness and the value of the library to both physician and patient in filling the proper prescription.

31. Barbour, Sister Jane Marie. The handicapped find new horizons through reading guidance. Hospital Progress 40:66-69/ January 1959.

After listing the general principles of good book selection for hospital patients, the author discusses guidance for special groups: geriatric patients, the mentally ill, and hospitalized veterans. "Must" reading for any hospital librarian.

32. Bartine, O. H. Library of the Bridgeport hospital. Hospitals 10:56-59 July 1936.

The success or failure of a hospital library lies in the selection of the librarian. She must be a keen student of human nature and familiar with bibliotherapy.

33. Bedwell, C. E. A., ed. Manual for hospital librarians. London, Library Association, 1947. 120p.

This English text on hospital library work is well worth reading in its entirety, especially by newcomers in the field of bibliotherapy.

34. Blake, Joseph. Reading and the problems of children. High School Journal 34:157-160 May 1951.

Article concerns prescribed reading (bibliotherapy) as a therapeutic measure in dealing with mental, emotional and behavior problems with children. Applications could be transferred to an adult level.

35. Brendan, Sister Mary. The hospital library in preventive and curative medicine. Catholic Library World 30:299-300 February 1959.

In the modern hospital, interdependence between mind and body is clearly recognized. The librarian should realize that bibliotherapy is a potent influence and use it for the patient's welfare.

36. Brodman, Estelle. Patients do read; abridged. Special Libraries 33:329-331 November 1942.

Fitting the book to the patient is seen as the basis for successful hospital librarianship. The author feels that patients need to be studied and that reading suggestions carefully made on this basis will be likely to be sound and serve to alleviate pain and distress.

37. Bruce-Porter, Bruce, M.D. Need for libraries as part of the scheme of curative medicine. Journal of State Medicine (London) 38:710-715 December 1930. Abstract: Journal of the American Medical Association 96:44 January 3, 1931.

A British medical officer voices the personal conviction that books properly related to patients are a valuable adjunct to hospital treatment. His remarks are related to an appeal for books and funds for hospital libraries.

38. Bryan, A. I. Can there be a science of bibliotherapy? Library Journal 64:773-776 October 15, 1939.

Bibliography will require the close cooperation of physicians and specially trained hospital librarians who must (1) establish a broad and provable definition of it, (2) accumulate experimental data to establish basic principles, and (3) carry on basic research along scientific lines, if it is to emerge as an established science.

39. Bryan, A. I. Personality adjustment through reading. Library Journal 64:573-576 August 1939.

A professor of library education (also trained in psychology) describes how the progressive, interested and trained reader's adviser might guide patrons toward improved mental health through reading recommendations aimed at keeping readers adjusted to their personal problems.

40. Bryan, A. I. The psychology of the reader. Library Journal 64:7-12 January 1, 1939.

The author, a consulting psychologist of the School of Library Science, Columbia University, supports the contention that bibliotherapy as a technique of guidance can be used to give insight and aid in the solution of personal problems. She recommends close inter-relation of psychologists and librarians so that the special talents of each may combine to help the reader.

41. Burket, R. R. The patient approach. Wilson Library Bulletin 25:437-439 February 1951.

Outlines qualifications and qualities a hospital librarian should cultivate, so as to provide good bibliotherapy.

42. Burket, R. R. When books are therapy. Wilson Library Bulletin 29:450-452 February 1955.

Four techniques are basic: keep the patient planning ahead; interest the patient in others; provide resources to enable the patient to lead a rich life in spite of handicaps; and help the patient ease discomforts and loneliness through reading.

43. Cantrell, C. H. Sadie P. Delaney: bibliotherapist and librarian. Southeastern Librarian 6:105-109 Fall 1956.

A biography of an outstanding VA Hospital librarian. Stresses her contribution to the rehabilitation of the patients.

44. Cleary, F. D. Blueprints for better reading. New York, Wilson, 1957. pp. 117-124.

This section on reading for personality adjustment deals with children and young people, but the principles and aims can be adapted to adult hospital patients.

45. Coachman, D. F. The therapeutic value of light fiction in hospital libraries. Medical Bulletin of the Veterans Administration 9:97-99 July 1932.

A librarian strongly recommends light fiction as best for most hospital patient readers and bases her theory upon the preferences of a cross-section of general hospital patients. This librarian obviously regards reading's value as a relaxant and time consumer as a valuable adjunct to medicine.

46. Condon, Minette. Library therapy. Hospital Progress 27:14-16 January 1946.

Written by a student nurse, the article, nevertheless, graphically presents the importance of a hospital library and of bibliotherapy.

47. Compton, C. H. Hospital library service--its present status and possible future. Hospitals 10:49-51 March 1936. Also in: Transactions of the American Hospital Association 37:586-592 1935.

A public librarian surveys the need for extension of library service if all the population is to be reached. Particularly emphasizes a need for caring for those in hospitals, especially tuberculosis and mental patients. He mentions increased awareness which librarians, doctors, nurses, and the public must have of the values of hospital library extension, the necessity for trained personnel and the appropriation of funds as necessities if the benefits of books become available to the hospitalized public.

48. Connell, S. McL. Library service in a Veterans Administration general hospital. *Special Libraries* 38:176-178 July/August 1947.

This chief librarian discusses bibliotherapy briefly in a survey of library service in a general hospital. She enlarges upon the difficulties in book selection which must reconcile the frequently conflicting claims of bibliotherapy and reader's interest.

49. Coville, W. J. Bibliotherapy some practical considerations. *Hospital Progress* 41:138-142, April; 20~~7~~, May 1960.

The chief, Clinical Psychology Services, St. Vincent's Hospital, New York City, discusses the history, aims and uses of bibliotherapy and presents a challenge to librarians for its further development.

50. Craigie, A. L. Cheering stimulus of poetry in Veterans Bureau hospitals. *Modern Hospital* 33:85-88 November 1929.

An interesting paper on the place of poetry in a Veteran's hospital library. All types except vers libre seems to be enjoyed.

51. Crain, E. R. The treatment value of the hospital library. *U.S. Veterans Bureau Medical Bulletin*. 6:515-518 June 1930.

A librarian points out that through knowledge of books and patients and their proper inter-relation, it is possible to materially assist the medical profession in its treatment of patients. Generalized discussion.

52. Cramer, Grace. Selection of books for hospitalized readers. *U.S. Veterans Bureau Medical Bulletin* 8:83-84 January 1932.

Brief discussion of effect of reading upon hospital patients. Books are "prescribed" in the sense that they are selected to aid the patient's adjustment to the hospital or his illness.

53. Darrin, Ruth, ed. Library as a therapeutic experience. *Bulletin of the Medical Library Association* 47:305-311 July 1959

Material submitted by participants in a workshop for institutional librarians. Many of the wide range of suggested activities are applicable to hospital librarianship generally, not merely to mental hospital work.

54. De Lisle, M. M. (Sister M. Isabel). Catholic books in Catholic hospitals. *Catholic Library World* 14:110-117~~4~~ January 1943.

While this is specifically a discussion for Catholic librarians serving chiefly Catholic readers, the basic principle of helping the sick through the careful recommendation of helpful books is a very real premise of the article.

55. De Lisle, M. M. (Sister M. Isabel). You, the nurse, and I, the hospital librarian. Catholic Library World 13:208-213 April 1942.

Written for the nurse, who often serves as an intermediary between patient and library. The suggestions are excellent, however, for anyone striving towards "good" bibliotherapy.

56. Delaney, S. P. The library--a factor in Veterans Bureau hospitals. U.S. Veterans Bureau Medical Bulletin 6:331-334 April 1930.

Associating the right book with the right patient seems to be the theme here and numerous examples are given. Since many titles are obsolete, readers need to substitute to make article meaningful.

57. Du Bois, Isabel. Value of naval hospital librarians. U.S. Naval Medical Bulletin 23:403-406 November 1925.

Brief historical sketch of development of naval hospital libraries, and outline of their general organization. "Bibliotherapy" is employed to mean the changing of a patient's mental outlook by well-chosen books.

58. Dunkel, Beatrice. Bibliotherapy and the nurse. Nursing World 125:146-147 April 1951.

A hospital librarian presents bibliotherapy to nurses. This excellent article is an admirable introduction for all to the aims and goals of hospital library work and bibliotherapy.

59. E. Ignatius, Brother. Bibliotherapy--books as cure-alls. Hospital Progress 22:325-327 October 1941.

A witty presentation of the value of bibliotherapy for hospital patients.

60. Eastman, L. A. Here we are. Modern Hospital 18:359-360 April 1922.

Stresses need for trained librarian in hospital library and important contribution made by books to recovery of mental health.

61. Ethelreda, Sister. Library meets a challenge. Catholic Library World 32:369-372 March 1961.

Briefly discusses the four "B's" which challenge a hospital librarian: brains, books, buildings, and bibliotherapy. The author gives a good exposition on the aims and objectives of bibliotherapy.

62. Fishbein, Morris, M.D. Libraries and the patient. American Library Association Bulletin 28:129-133 March 1934.

A well-known physician discusses books for patients. He stresses the need for live, varied collections, not groups of worn discards for hospital libraries, and makes the point that the sick have the same variety of interests as the well.

63. Folz, Carolyn. Pied piper of the modern library. Library Occurrent 11:39-44 April/June 1933.

An excellent review of the values of hospital library service managed through extension from the public library. Specific references to titles; some recommendations dated, although others are timeless.

64. Forbes, H. A. We call it bibliotherapy. Modern Hospital 49:45-46 July 1937.

Stresses importance of proper book selection and reader's advisory service in hospital libraries.

65. Foreman, E. T. Carefully chosen books have therapeutic value. Modern Hospital 41:69-70 November 1933.

"Books should be used as part of the treatment a hospital offers and should be chosen with care, just as a patient's diet is given scientific study by a dietitian ---. Selection of suitable books for patients is a fascinating problem for future research and one that should be studied scientifically."

66. Gardner, F. M. More books for hospitals. British Books 174:28-29 July 1960.

Discussion of the implications of the King Edward Hospital Fund survey of hospital library services.

67. Gartland, H. J. How to make the most of the library service. (In: Pattison, H. A., ed. The handicapped and their rehabilitation. Springfield, Illinois, Thomas, 1957. p. 619-627).

The Director of Library Service for the Veterans Administration presents the aims and value of hospital library service as a therapeutic aid in rehabilitation of the patient.

68. Gartland, H. J. Notes on education for hospital librarianship. ALA Bulletin 55:345-346 April 1961.

Outlines the current status of education for hospital and medical librarianship, together with an appraisal of future trends.

69. Gilkison, E. E. Salesmanship with a book cart. Hospital Book Guide 13:111-113 November 1952.

Outlines proper technics and proper attitudes for hospital librarians in meeting and serving hospital patients.

70. Green, Elizabeth and Schwab, S. I., M.D. The therapeutic use of a hospital library. Hospital Social Service Quarterly 1:147-157 August 1919.

A librarian and a neurologist consider the hospital library as a therapeutic agent. The need for books (1) to interest, (2) to train a patient's attention, (3) to alter his attitude, and (4) to instruct him is recognized. The authors stress the need for a trained librarian to properly relate books and patients.

71. Gygax, A. W. Book-hungry patients; Ashford General Hospital aids in rehabilitation. Library Journal 69:499 June 1, 1944.

The librarian of a General Hospital in wartime discusses the various values of books, reading and library activities to men returned from combat. Bibliotherapy generally implied only.

72. Hart, R. E. Paving the road to health with books. Occupational Therapy and Rehabilitation 22:228-233 October 1943.

A VA librarian reviews the history of libraries and the effect upon mankind's history of books as a basis for discussion of the hospital library as a special branch of library work. Bibliotherapy is rather briefly discussed, but she does illustrate the use of books as "analgesics," "sedatives," "stimulants," "antidotes," and "anesthetics."

73. Hensel, Herman. Benefits and costs of hospital library service. Transactions of the American Hospital Association 38:623-628 1936. Also in: Hospitals 10:82-84 November 1936 (under title: Costs and benefits of hospital library service).

The hospital library serves a worthy purpose by helping to fill the patient's hour and by keeping his morale high.

74. Hicks, S. W. Reading recommended. Modern Hospital 62:78 May 1944.

"The hospital librarian should constantly bear in mind the connotation of a relatively new word, bibliotherapy. A book can be said to possess some therapeutic value if it can so absorb the patient's attention that the tendency toward introspection is greatly lessened."

75. Hillson, Norman. Curing through reading. Wilson Library Bulletin 25:316-317 December 1950.

A British newspaper man discusses the rising importance of librarians and books in the treatment program in British hospitals--generalizations only. Mentions prismatic mirrors, page-turners, etc., as accessory devices to help handicapped patients.

76. Hinsie, L. E. and Campbell, R. J. Psychiatric dictionary 3d ed. New York, Oxford, 1960 p. 95.

Outlines nine reasons for recommending books to patients.

77. Hirsch, Lore, M.D. Book service to patients. Wilson Library Bulletin 27:634-639/ April 1953.

Covers patient library work and bibliotherapy under following topics: "Librarians can help!"; "Sick Children"; "Reading as a clue"; "Release in books"; "Library work for rehabilitation"; and "Is realism depressing?" Dr. Hirsch was staff psychiatrist, VA Hospital, Bronx, New York, when paper was prepared.

78. Hirsch, Lore, M.D. The function of the hospital librarian: service to patients--bibliotherapy. Hospital Book Guide 13:95-102 October 1952.

A psychiatrist reviews the types of patients to be met with in hospitals, and considers the value and utility of bibliotherapy.

79. Hospital libraries: Cambridge Conference. Lancet 2:777-778 October 4, 1930.

Report of conference on hospital library work and bibliotherapy. Subjects treated are: the hospital librarian, psychological aspect of directed reading, educational value of reading, and the Red Cross Hospital Library.

80. Hudson, Holland and Fish, Marjorie. Occupational therapy in the treatment of the tuberculous patient. New York, National Tuberculosis Association, 1944. p 159-178: Library Service.

Library service is a form of therapy which reaches many patients, but may be adapted to the individual. Therapeutic reading can help attain medical, recreational, vocational, or cultural goals.

81. Hunter, Judith. The hospital library service of the New South Wales Department of Public Health. Australian Library Journal 9:43-47 January 1960.

An interesting article on the well-organized hospital library system in New South Wales. Although at the present time the library service is more often diversional or recreational, librarians in some mental hospitals participate in play reading and discussion groups, for which they also obtain the necessary literature.

82. Interassociation Hospital Libraries Committee. Library Service. Volume 30, No. 15, Part 2. Hospitals 30:422-424 August 16, 1956.

The four types of hospital libraries: administrative, medical, nursing, and patients as an annual administrative review and management guide. The importance of the patients' library in aiding adjustment is stressed.

83. Jackson, J. A., M.D. The therapeutic value of books. Modern Hospital 25:50-51 August 1925.

A doctor discusses the actual therapeutic changes which can result when the sick mind or body can lose itself in a good book, in terms of bodily changes which may result from relaxation, tonic, and sedative values, etc.

84. James, Sister Mary. Why a library? Canadian Hospital 37:44-46 March 1960.

The hospital library should be a warm friendly section of the hospital where patients and staff feel at home. There are four considerations in attaining this ideal: quality of the books, diversity but in keeping with high standards, the librarian, and the patient.

85. Jones, E. K. Growth of hospital libraries. Modern Hospital 18:452-454 May 1922.

A brief history of the development of hospital library service, stressing the therapeutic value of books as an aid to recovery.

86. Jones, E. K. Hospital libraries. Chicago, American Library Association 1939. 208 p. (Appendix A: Studies in bibliotherapy.)

pp. 1-25: Books and Therapy is a well written survey of the field presented by one of the pioneer hospital librarians.

87. Jones, K. M. Veteran reads his way to health. Wilson Library Bulletin 22:267-269 November 1947.

Generalizations on hospital library service in a VA setting plus thumbnail case histories which show definite indications that books and reading helped the patient return to health.

88. Jones, Perrie. Books are medicine. Outlook (New York) 140:233-235 June 17, 1925.

Very brief discussion of supplying the hospitalized sick with appropriate books subject to the doctor's recommendations.

89. Kamman, G. R., M.D. Future aims of the hospital library. Minnesota Medicine 21:559-561 August 1938.

A doctor outlines what he hopes will be the future pattern for every hospital: an adequate library area, enough good books, a trained librarian regarded by the rest of the staff as a contributing member of the therapeutic team.

90. Kamman, G. R., M.D. The role of bibliotherapy in the care of the patient. Bulletin of the American College of Surgeons 24:183-184 June 1939.

A doctor strongly endorses bibliotherapy and gives his reasons. The necessity for good hospital librarianship and cooperation between doctor and librarian is stressed if best results are to be obtained.

91. Kearns, M. M. Bibliotherapy in the VA hospital. (In: Catholic Library Association Annual Conference. 33rd, 1957, Louisville. Proceedings, p. 139-142.)

Part of a panel discussion. "The library a vital force in today's program." Gives a good picture of the aims and aspirations of VA hospital library service.

92. Kennedy, M. E. Bibliotherapy. News Notes, Bulletin of the Texas Library Association 12:2/ April 1936.

Books for bibliotherapeutic use are divided into three general categories: for recreational purposes, for educational purposes, and for therapeutic purposes. This librarian generalizes about each type but emphasizes the third group in this brief article.

93. Keys, T. E. The Mayo Clinic library; its organization and administration, with a chapter on the hospital library for patients, by Ruth M. Tews. Rochester, Minnesota, The Clinic. 29 p.

Discusses types of books not included in patient library collection. The librarians read, review, and annotate new books for disturbing factors in each book. Long-term medical patients need thoughtful guidance in their reading. The library program for mental patients is under the supervision and guidance of the physicians.

94. King Edward Hospital Fund for London. Hospital Library Services, a Pilot Survey. London, the Fund, 1960 56p.

Report of a survey of patient library service in 133 English hospitals. Thirty-two hospitals had no library facilities and nine provided their own. The bulk of the service was provided by St. John Red Cross Hospital Library Service. The report is well-worth reading for its honest, if somewhat depressing picture of English hospital library service. Many of the recommendations growing out of the study are applicable to the provision of hospital library service in this country.

95. Levine, Maurice, M.D. Psychotherapy in medical practice. New York, Macmillan, 1946. pp. 107-108: Bibliotherapy.

Dr. Levine suggests uses of bibliotherapy in general medical practice.

96. Levy, Evelyn. You never can tell. Hospital Book Guide 19:2 January 1958.

Account of the use of bibliotherapy at Winter VA Hospital, Topeka, Kansas.

97. Lewis, M. J. From trolley to truck: some impressions of an English hospital librarian in America. Library Association Record 64: 1-9 January 1962.

Author spent a year working as an exchange hospital librarian in Cleveland. She relates her experiences there and her impressions of some other libraries throughout the United States.

98. The library and librarians as resources in rehabilitation. (Symposium). AHIL Quarterly 1:9-14 Spring 1961.

Report of a panel discussion held at the National Rehabilitation Association Conference, October 10, 1960, Oklahoma City. This meeting was the first held on library service as part of a National Rehabilitation Association Conference.

99. Luciola, C. E. "Full partnership on the educational and therapeutic team" - the goal of hospital and institution libraries. ALA Bulletin 55:313-314 April 1961.

Entire April issue of "the Bulletin" is a symposium on hospital and institutional librarianship. Miss Luciola's article is an excellent introduction to the symposium and to this relatively little-known type of library service.

100. Lundeen, Alma, ed. Institutional library service. Illinois Libraries 40:401-493 May 1958.

A symposium of twenty-three articles describing library service in Illinois for the handicapped and institutionalized groups. A bibliography of standards or suggestions is given for each type of service. A 19-page union list of projected books on microfilm is appended.

101. McCuaig, M. E. Patients and books Canadian Hospital 32:37-39 / January 1955.

Good picture of library service in the patients library of D.V.A. Sunnybrook Hospital, Toronto. Well-worth reading by any hospital librarian for its intelligent discussion of the effect of books and reading on the morale of a patient.

102. MacEachern, M. T., M.D. Hospital organization and management. 3d ed., revised. Chicago, Physicians' Record Co., 1957. pp. 835-870.

Excellent introduction to medical, nursing or hospital librarianship. Contains "Objectives and Standards for Hospital Libraries" and "Code of Certification for Medical Librarians."

103. MacFarlane, D. M. Hospital libraries now assume important role: books acknowledged to have therapeutic value. Ontario Library Review 22:19-20 February 1938.

An account of the library services of Inez H. Bayliss at the Royal Victoria Hospital, and the efforts of the McGill Alumnae Society to organize, finance, and conduct libraries in military hospitals in Montreal. To obtain the best therapeutic results, the patients must be given the best in keeping with their reading interests.

104. Mason, M. F. The patients' library. New York, Wilson, 1945. pp. 69-90: The prescription of reading--bibliotherapy.

This book was written by a librarian for volunteers working in hospital libraries. It is an excellent introduction to the field and the chapter on the effects of reading on patients is up to the high standard of the book.

105. Menninger, Karl, MD. Reading as therapy. ALA Bulletin 55:316-319 April 1961.

In this well-written article one of America's most literate and erudite physicians takes bibliotherapy back to its unchallenged basic concept - reading can help the ill.

106. Mohrhardt, F. E. Standards of performance for hospital libraries. Library Trends 2:452-462 January 1954.

An attempt to determine ward time needed for effective service to patients in Veterans Administration hospitals.

107. Morrissey, M. R. Hospital library internship; abridged. Proceedings of the Special Library Association 2:58-60 1939.

This paper on internships in hospital libraries is a valuable contribution to the literature of bibliotherapy. Miss Morrissey is very specific in outlining the personality and traits needed for a good hospital librarian and ways of using them.

108. Morse, G. M. Books in the sick room. Trained Nurse and Hospital Review 87:57-60 July 1931.

Books as a means of escape is the main thesis of this paper. Although there is no way of standardizing a prescription of books, one can learn much about suggesting proper reading materials by studying people and their reactions to life: Suggested titles.

109. Neelameghan, A. Adequate library service in Indian hospitals: a very real necessity. Indian Librarian 7:77-81 December 1952.

The benefits accruing from an adequate hospital library service--from merely keeping the patient in good spirits to a bold program of adult education--are detailed. Cooperation between physician and librarian is stressed.

110. Neelameghan, A. Book selection for patients. Abgila 3:B67-72 June 1953.

Well-planned bibliotherapy must be based on study of the requirements of the individual patients. These requirements are influenced by their educational, domestic, and social background habits and tastes, and by the nature of illness. The librarian and hospital staff must cooperate in the bibliotherapy program.

111. O'Connor, R. A. Library hospital service in Sioux City. Library Journal 54:978-980 December 1, 1929.

Library service helps solve hospital problems by minimizing the convalescent's loneliness, by promoting a better mental condition, and by returning the individual to his proper sphere of life.

112. Patient reading habits. Hospital Management 85:45 June 1958.

A report on a four-month survey conducted by the VA Library Division in all of the agency's 176 hospitals and domiciliary homes. The objective was to improve VA's library facilities by finding out what veteran-patients like to read.

113. Pomeroy, Elizabeth. Book therapy in veterans' hospitals. U.S. Veterans Bureau Medical Bulletin 3:231-235 March 1927.

The library technique in all types of veterans hospitals is the same, but the technique of the librarian in her contact with patients varies according to the type of patient--tuberculosis, neuropsychiatric, or general medical and surgical.

114. Pomeroy, Elizabeth. Hospital libraries. American Library Association Bulletin 25:430-435 September 1931. Also in: Bulletin of the American Hospital Association 6:68-77 October 1931. Also in: Medical Bulletin of the Veterans Administration 7:986-994 October 1931.

An appeal to public libraries to initiate hospital library work in local hospitals, for this work offers the public library the chance to extend its educational program, the opportunity to gain friends, and to practice therapeutic restoration and improvement of community health.

115. Pomeroy, Elizabeth. The librarian and the social worker in the hospital. Hospital Social Service 25:365-370 May 1932.

The hospital social workers and librarians may help each other for the welfare of the patient. Such sharing of experiences is a very worthy effort.

116. Pomeroy, Elizabeth. Selected reading: an aid to the recovery of the patient; abridged. Proceedings of the Special Libraries Association 2:58-60 1939.

"...The primary reason for establishing library service in hospitals is and will continue to be one--therapy..." The dean of American hospital librarianship discusses the values and uses of hospital libraries and bibliotherapy.

117. Przbylski, Francis. Reading; an aid to psychosomatic medicine. Catholic Library World 22:72-73 December 1950.

The author feels that hospital librarians should join with medical profession in meeting the challenge of psychosomatic medicine. Well-chosen and guided reading is an invaluable aid in restoring mental health and happiness.

118. Reading as a restorative. Canadian Hospital 22:56-58 November 1945.

A report of a meeting in London of Canadian and British physicians, librarians, and writers on "reading as a restorative." An excellent paper by Sir Drummond Shiels, M.D., on the therapeutic value of reading is quoted almost in its entirety as it is so practical and helpful.

119. Reading habits of VA patients. Mississippi Library News 21:65 June 1957; also: Stars and Stripes, January 17, 1957.

Based on VA study to determine what veteran-patients like to read.

120. Rosen, I. M., M.D. The problem of mental health in our society, AHIL Quarterly 2:3-6 Winter 1962.

Dr. Rosen's talk, delivered at an ALA meeting, gives a good brief survey of the problem of mental illness. The last section is devoted to "mental health and the library" and includes a paragraph on bibliotherapy.

121. Rusk, H. A., M.D. Rehabilitation: Reading as a therapeutic aid in convalescence is indorsed by doctors for veterans if the books are objective. New York Times 95:32 April 21, 1946.

Motivation is a prime factor and books on disabilities are helpful in bibliotherapy for rehabilitation.

122. Schiller, M. B. Books are good medicine. Trained Nurse and Hospital Review 115:37-40 July 1945.

An excellent general review of bibliotherapy for hospital patients. Noteworthy, especially, for its differentiation between positive and negative bibliotherapy.

123. Sjogren, Hakon, M.D. Patients and books; some personal considerations. Library Association Record 56:342-346 September 1954.

Based on long experience, both as a physician and as a patient, Dr. Sjogren discusses the value of bibliotherapy in a hospital situation, and outlines the means to be employed by the bibliotherapist, physician, or librarian in the proper use of bibliotherapy.

124. Smith, B. A. Creative therapy. Wilson Library Bulletin 16:529-531 / March 1942.

A clinical psychologist states that since librarians are influential in the mental life of the patient, they should be equipped with an understanding of the significance of human behavior. He discusses briefly some effects of hospitalization on the patient's mental state.

125. Sutherland, R. L. Libraries can help preserve mental health. Library Journal 68:652-654 September 1, 1943.

This article, written early in the war, stresses part that libraries can play in loosening tensions. Consisting mostly of references to other source material, it is still quite useful.

126. Tews, R. M. The patients' library / In: Keys, T. E. Applied medical library practice. Springfield, Illinois, Thomas, 1958, pp. 97-134/

Historical and contemporary aspects of bibliotherapy are included in this general survey of the administration of a patients' library.

127. Therapeutic value of reading. Illinois Libraries 26:470-471 November 1944.

Lists seven ways by which reading benefits patients and concludes that reports of various hospital libraries under the Veterans Administration attest to the therapeutic value of reading. (Note: very brief. The value of this article lies in the VA reference rather than its contribution to the literature of bibliotherapy).

128. Therapeutic value of reading. [Editorial] Medical Journal of Australia 2:637-638 November 2, 1946. Also in: Occupational Therapy and Rehabilitation 26:299-301 October 1947.

Suitable books should be recommended for the ill person, and the succession of books may be an index of his progress toward health. Systematic reading is reading on some kind of program with one's whole attention and enjoyment, Reading helps in the cure and in the prevention of illness.

129. Tighe, Joan. Advice to readers and bibliotherapy. Australian Library Journal 1:112-115 July 1952.

Hospital bibliotherapy aims at providing, first, diversional reading for the patient and, second, bibliotherapy. Through guided reading the patient is led to better understanding of himself and of his illness.

130. Value of the hospital library. [Editorial] Library Journal 64:890-891 November 15, 1939.

A brief general discussion of the principles and methods of bibliotherapy used at the McLean Hospital, Waverly, Massachusetts.

131. Watson, R. I. The clinical method in psychology. New York, Harper, 1951. pp. 733-736.

Brief discussion, relying heavily on Menninger, of the three-fold purpose of bibliotherapy: education, recreation, and identification.

132. Webb, G. B., M.D. The prescription of literature. Transactions of the Association of American Physicians 45:13-30 1930. Also in: Transactions of the American Clinical and Climatological Association 46:262-279 1930. Also in: American Journal of Surgery 12:155-163 April 1931.

The physician is responsible for prescribing reading matter for the patient's mind as well as taking care of his sick body. Evaluation of literature appropriate to various states of illness with emphasis on individual need.

133. Woodman, Robert, M.D. State institution libraries. Psychiatric Quarterly 6:213-225 April 1932. Also in: Library Journal 58:62-67 January 15, 1933.

A hospital superintendent has prepared an excellent survey of hospital and institutional libraries, their status, aims, and accomplishments.

III.

RESEARCH AND CASE STUDIES

134. American Library Association. Association of Hospital and Institution Libraries Bibliotherapy Committee. Report of Chairman. Hospital Book Guide 18:94-95 May 1957.

Summary report on bibliotherapy questionnaire, 64 librarians replied. Little or no physician-directed bibliotherapy was reported. Guidance was by librarians.

135. American Library Association. Association of Hospital and Institution Libraries. Bibliotherapy Committee. Summary of research project. Hospital Book Guide 19:50-51 April 1958.

Outlines a research project to study bibliotherapy and the effect of reading in hospitals and institutions.

136. Bibliotherapy clearing house. AHIL Quarterly 1:3, Fall 1960.

The first issue of the new publication of the Association of Hospital and Institution Libraries announced a regular page devoted to the reporting of research in the field of bibliotherapy.

137. Bibliotherapy Project Proposal, September 1959 draft. Chicago, American Library Association, 1959. 11 p. Processed.

Application for group to set up bibliotherapy study committee, and outline of projected research.

138. Clarke, E. K., M.D. Books for the convalescent. Library Journal 62:893-895 December 1, 1937.

Seven guides to consider in recommending books for convalescents are discussed by Dr. Clarke, Director of the Psychiatric Division of the University of Rochester School of Medicine. His remarks are based on personal experiences and observations as to the types of books which will "help create an emotional attitude of optimism" in the sick person and thus combat patient depression.

139. Clarke, E. K., M.D. Mental hygiene of reading. New York Libraries 14:98-101 August 1934.

A doctor advises library aides on reading material for hospital patients. Examples of good and poor choices of reading material for the ill are given. Apparent in the entire discussion is the doctor's opinion that the right kind of reading material is a godsend to patients.

140. Delaney, S. P. Place of bibliotherapy in a hospital. Library Journal 63:305-308 April 15, 1938.

Definite techniques and case studies concerning helping veteran patients improve their mental, moral and physical welfare through books and other reading materials as reflected over a fourteen year period in the so-called "Bibliotherapy Unit" of the Tuskegee VA Hospital Library.

141. Delaney, S. P. The place of bibliotherapy in a hospital. Opportunity 16:53-56 February 1938.

A VA hospital librarian outlines the many phases of an active hospital library program and through several case histories demonstrates how the library's program facilitated patient improvement and/or recovery.

142. Delaney, S. P. Time's telling. Wilson Library Bulletin 29:461-463 February 1955.

The author outlines the library activities (VAH, Tuskegee, Alabama). Patients in the bibliotherapy programs are observed for study and their progress evaluated by psychologist and psychiatrist.

143. Gottschalk, L. A., M.D. Bibliotherapy as an adjuvant in psychotherapy. American Journal of Psychiatry 104:632-637 April 1948.

With case histories, prescribed reading is shown as a useful tool in psychotherapy. An excellent bibliography (although not up-to-date) is included in the article.

144. Grayson, C. T., M.D. Books as a mental diversion. Bookman 52:291-295 December 1920.

A famous physician testifies to the value of a change in pace in reading as a possible therapy in the treatment of some nervous cases. The article uses some considerations made by Admiral Grayson in his own treatment of President Wilson. An interesting and very personal application of bibliotherapy.

145. Hirsch, Lore, M.D. How a doctor uses books. Library Journal 75:2046-2049 December 1, 1950.

A VA psychiatrist discusses books as a basis for an approach to patients and as a treatment adjunct in VA hospitals. Mention of specific titles in relation to interest and treatment categories makes this a valuable article.

146. Ireland, G. O., M.D. Bibliotherapy as an aid in treating mental cases. Modern Hospital 34:87-91 June 1930.

A neuropsychiatrist in a Veterans hospital sees bibliotherapy as a positive therapeutic measure and cites examples and case histories to illustrate his belief in it.

147. Ireland, G. O., M.D. Bibliotherapy: the use of books as form of treatment in a neuropsychiatric hospital. U.S. Veterans Bureau Medical Bulletin 5:440-445 June 1929. Also in: Library Journal 54:972-974 December 1, 1929.

The use of books as a treatment adjunct in a closely supervised N.P. setting. The author, an MD, advises very closely supervised book selection with care and attention to individual diagnosis and needs.

148. Jones, Perrie. Hospital libraries--today and tomorrow. Bulletin of the Medical Library Association 32:467-478 October 1944.

A forward look for hospital libraries stressing needs for trained personnel, materials and an evaluation of the results of hospital service. Some studies of the effect of books on patients are mentioned.

149. Jones, Perrie. What the librarian can and should mean to the hospital. Modern Hospital 37:53-56 November 1931.

Some case studies are cited where books served to improve patients' health. One case shows the librarian's efforts to relate a book to a patient, finally resulting in a diagnosis of the basic reason for his extreme depression. Another case illustrates how working in the library prompted the improvement of a mental patient. Article stresses again the area for trained librarians for hospital work, plus an adequate book collection.

150. Kamman, G. R., M.D. The doctor and the patients' library. Transactions of the American Hospital Association 36:374-384 1934.

The author discusses with specific reference to books and patients how and why they can be inter-related and how effective can be the best kind of bibliotherapy which he sees as vital in a mental hospital treatment program.

151. Kircher, C. J., Bibliotherapy and the Catholic school library. Volume 2, p. 173-184 in Martin, David, brother, ed. Catholic library practice. Portland, Oregon, University of Portland Press, 1950. 276 p.

Specific discussion of bibliotherapy for children and young people, both from a rehabilitative and a preventive point of view. Discusses studies showing relationship of reading backgrounds, and juvenile delinquency, etc. Though emphasizing standards of book selection and use, the article is generally timely, practical, and valuable for all librarians who work with adolescents.

152. Literary therapeutics. Publisher's Weekly 119:205 January 10, 1931.

Interesting and rather unique situation in Philadelphia where a former public figure, R. D. Dripps, semi-retired from public life and widely read, became a professional adviser on reading in response to a need seen by Dr. Westberg of the Institute of Mental Hygiene. The doctor sent some of his psychotherapy patients who needed a new line of interest to Mr. Dripps. From his lifetime love of reading and his 15,000 volume library, Mr. Dripps inter-related books and patients and helped untangle psychiatric problems.

153. Lazarsfeld, Sofie. Use of fiction in psychotherapy (a contribution to bibliotherapy). American Journal of Psychotherapy 3:26-33 January 1949.

A psychologist's opinion that fiction may help patients undergoing psychotherapy to a more rapid understanding of themselves, and an insight into their problems (provided the therapist has done essential groundwork through psychotherapy and counseling) is discussed with numerous case histories to prove her point.

154. Menninger, W. C., M.D. Bibliotherapy. Bulletin of the Menninger Clinic 1:263-274 November 1937.

Analysis of the reader's response to popular psychiatric literature, and the effects of reading as a therapeutic measure in psychiatric hospitals. Shows the benefits of reading derived by patients and certain specific failures and mistakes made in bibliotherapy.

155. Moody, E. P. Books can build a bridge. American Library Association. Bulletin 45:344-345 November 1951.

A case study of how reading eased the hospital stay of a seriously ill woman and helped bridge the way to her recovery.

156. Moore, T. V., M.D. The nature and treatment of mental disorders. 2d ed. New York, Grune, 1951. pp. 217-232: Bibliotherapy.

After a short historical survey of bibliotherapy literature, Dr. Moore discusses in detail several cases from his child center clinic where bibliotherapy had been tried as psychotherapy. Valuable paper because of almost verbatim reports on his patient's reactions.

157. Morrow, R. S. and Kinney, M. M. Attitudes of patients regarding the efficacy of reading popular psychiatric and psychological articles and books. Mental Hygiene 43:87-92 January 1959.

This report from the VA hospital, Bronx, New York is based on a bibliotherapy research project by the Chief Clinical psychologist and chief librarian.

158. Nearhood, Reva. Helpful and healthful. Pacific Northwest Library Association Quarterly 18:83-88 January 1954.

Analysis of the reading interests of 100 VA hospital patients during a period of three months. No definite coordination between diagnoses, personality, social characteristics and reading habits could be found. The sample is too small and the time period too short.

159. Niemand, F. G., M.D. "How a book can change one's life." Bibliotherapy: an important technique in psychotherapy. San Francisco, The Psychosomatic Foundation, 1947. 11 p.

Reprint of paper presented by Dr. Niemand to the Hospital Libraries Division of the American Library Association, July 1, 1947. This library was established to provide a source of books for psychotherapeutic reading. It is illustrated with case studies.

160. Oathout, M. C. Books and mental patients. Library Journal 79:405-410 March 1, 1954.

An attempt to formulate a methodology of research in bibliotherapy which will lead towards a more scientific orientation. 16 references.

161. Petersen, M. C., M.D. The hospital library in relation to psychiatric research. Transactions of the American Hospital Association 37:608-614 1935.

State hospitals offer the best possible conditions to select groups of patients with comparable characteristics and controls for experimentation with bibliotherapy. Neither this, nor any other form of therapy, can be rational unless it is based on experimental evidence.

162. Petersen, M. C., M.D. Psychiatric research and the library. Minnesota Library Notes and News 12:182-183 June 1938.

Dr. Petersen, Superintendent of a state hospital, suggests that the reading habits of a large number of patients should be observed over extended periods of time and subjected to experimentation. The development of forms by which reading material can be gauged may prove or disprove the notions concerning the therapeutic value of reading.

163. Pomeroy, Elizabeth. Bibliotherapy--a study in results of hospital library service. Medical Bulletin of the Veterans Administration 13:360-364 April 1937.

Results concerning a study of the reading interests of 1,538 individual patients from 62 VA facilities. The individual case reports completed by librarians in cooperation with clinical directors and chief medical officers show the similarities and differences in reading interest, tb, np, and general medical and surgical patients. The author states: "...the study has confirmed the belief that supervised reading has its definite and individual therapeutic role in the hospital program."

164. Quint, M.D. The mental hospital library. Mental Hygiene 28:263-272 April 1944.

The librarian describes her role in the "total push" and special activities groups and her relations with other departments. She roughly summarized the reading interests of 147 patients, and commented that two classes were benefited by reading: those ready to leave the hospital for home, and the chronic group whose intellectual faculties were relatively intact.

165. Reading as an aid to the mentally ill. School and Society 68:132-133 August 28, 1948.

Article notes that Columbia University's School of Library Service had embarked on a long-range bibliotherapy study.

166. Rodier, R. E. Prescribed reading in a Veterans Administration hospital. Medical Bulletin of the Veterans Administration 18:80-82 July 1941.

A report of a librarian's efforts to interest one patient in reading; the subsequent stimulating and beneficial effect that this patient had on the others in the hospital.

167. Ruhberg, G. A., M.D. Books as a therapeutic agent. American Library Association Bulletin 24:422-423 September 1930.

The author, a physician, maintains that books as an adjunct and help to the doctor should be prescribed by himself personally. He has had occasional success with neurotics, but finds that books are not of much value as a therapeutic agent with psychotics. No general rules can be applied since each patient is an individual problem and needs individual personal attention.

168. Schneck, J. M., M.D. Bibliotherapy for neuropsychiatric patients. Bulletin of the Menninger Clinic 10:18-25 January 1946.

Two applications of bibliotherapy were discussed. In one case it was incorporated into psychotherapeutic interviews, and in the other it was used as an adjunct to hypnotherapy. The author felt that bibliotherapy was definitely advantageous in treating these patients.

169. Schneck, J. M., M.D. Studies in bibliotherapy in a neuropsychiatric hospital. Occupational Therapy and Rehabilitation 23:316-323 December 1944.

Methods of bibliotherapy used at the Menninger Clinic. An outline of their research program which was considered to be still in an experimental stage with a review of some of the literature dealing with bibliotherapy in mental hospitals.

170. Shaffer, G. W. and Lazarus, R. S. Fundamental concepts in clinical psychology. New York, McGraw-Hill, 1952. pp. 338-339.

Brief survey of value of bibliotherapy as a psychotherapeutic device.

171. Simpson, R. M. Mental and organic effects of reading. Journal of General Psychology 7:453-465 October 1932.

An experiment to discover the effects produced by reading detective stories and passages from academic material upon (1) breathing, (2) rate of pulse, (3) amount of blood pressure, (4) motor steadiness, (5) speed and accuracy of discriminating opposites, and (6) speed and accuracy in multiplication.

172. Teller, F. E. Psychiatric social worker looks at literature: the use of books in psychiatric treatment. Survey Graphic 63:80-82 October 15, 1929.

The author relates her experience in prescribing reading for two young girls, and her efforts to compile a list of recommended books dealing with normal sex adjustment and realistic characterization. Titles are included with critical comments.

173. Tews, R. M. Case histories of patients' reading. Library Journal 69:484-487 June 1, 1944.

Recording patient's reading brings closer understanding of the patient, results in more critical analyses of books for book selection by the librarian, and constitutes a clinical observation of this part of the patients' treatment. Reading records of patients with progress notes as comments are included.

174. Walker, C. P. When the doctor prescribes books. American Journal of Public Health 22:174-178 February 1932.

Author advocates a general psychological symptomatology of diseases to aid in bibliotherapy.

175. Wallace, Margaret. Bibliotherapy of tomorrow. Library Occurrent 13:252-255 January-March 1941.

Discusses three case histories of patients suffering from functional psychoses who benefited from properly supervised bibliotherapy. The author envisions the broad opportunities for the hospital librarian as well as the great task of educating hospital executives about hospital libraries, and promoting the cooperation of the medical staff with the bibliotherapist.

176. Webster, H. E. Patients' library. Pacific Northwest Library Association Quarterly 12:74-77 January 1948.

Experiences of a VA librarian in applying bibliotherapy with her hospital patients. She stresses individual attention and subtleness in working with resistive patients.

177. Wilson, J. Watson. The treatment of an attitudinal pathosis by bibliotherapy, a case study. Journal of Clinical Psychology 7:345-351 October 1951.

Bibliotherapy is peculiarly adaptable to consulting psychology practice where time is a premium and contacts infrequent. Research in bibliotherapy to discover material which has value, to relate therapeutic values to particular kinds of personality difficulties would seem to have promise.

IV

THESES AND PAPERS

178. Bryan, A. I. The goals of therapy. Typescript. 26p. 1949.

An attempt to examine the possibilities inherent in the prescription of selected reading for the prevention and treatment of emotional conflicts and disorders. 29-item bibliography.

179. DeLisle, M. M. (Sister M. Isabel). Analysis of some of the problems of book selection for the Catholic hospital library, with a classified and annotated bibliography. Master's Thesis, Catholic University of America, 1950. 126 p.

A valuable contribution to both bibliotherapy and hospital library administration. The author's presentation of the qualities and qualifications necessary for a good hospital librarian is excellent.

180. Dickens, A. S. Bibliotherapy for neuropsychiatric patients. The Author, 1946. 34 l. (unpublished)

1. History and extent of bibliotherapy; 2. Bibliotherapy and psychiatric research; 3. Bibliotherapy and insulin shock treatment; 4. Therapeutic value of reading; 5. The library and club activities; 6. Book selection for neuropsychiatric patients.

181. Gatliff, J. W. Study of library service in a selected group of general hospitals in the United States. Master's Thesis, Atlanta University, 1953. 66 p.

A study of the administration, organization, facilities and services of patients' libraries in 40 large hospitals. Libraries seem to be purely recreational with no attempt at bibliotherapy.

182. Grannis, Florence. Books for mental health--a bibliography for bibliotherapy. Master's Thesis, University of Southern California 1957.
183. Handel, R. S. Library service to the blind. Master's Thesis, Pratt Institute, 1952. 55 p.

A history of the development of library service for the blind in the United States, including a summary of the services offered by the various agencies and recommendations for improvements.

184. Hartman, E. A. Imaginative literature as a projective techniques; a study in bibliotherapy. Ph.D. dissertation, Stanford University, 1951. 164 p.

Covers: (1) Review of the literature, (2) theoretical assumptions in bibliotherapy, (3) Study of the use of bibliotherapy as a projective technique in a group of 68 normal young adults. 70 references.

185. Markus, Florence. Analysis of the reading interests of tuberculous veterans at Wood, Wisconsin for the period October 1, 1950 to October 1, 1951. Master's Thesis, Western Reserve University, 1952. 60 p.

A study of the reading interests of patients at the VA Center, Wood, Wisconsin. Includes a "Basic List of Titles for VA Hospital Libraries."

186. Martin, W. A. Devices to encourage the use of the library in the Veterans Administration hospital. Master's Thesis, Kansas State Teachers College, 1953. 48 p.

A study to find what methods, procedures, or selected devices may be employed and utilized to encourage the patients' use of the library facilities in a Veterans Administration hospital. Valuable suggestions for interesting the patient are made.

187. Nunn, M. L. The library as a therapeutic agency in the Veterans Administration hospitals at West Los Angeles and Sepulveda. A report presented to the School of Library Science, University of Southern California. Typescript. 63 p. 1956.

A study of the patients' libraries of two VA hospitals in order to show the therapeutic value of their services and to inquire into the practice of bibliotherapy. Chapter 5, pages 35-45 is an excellent analysis of the aims and possibilities of bibliotherapy and an evaluation of the therapy in the two specific hospitals.

188. Rust, I. A. Bibliotherapy in mental hospitals and tuberculosis sanatoria. Master's Thesis, Carnegie Library School, Carnegie Institute of Technology, Pittsburgh, Pa. 1950. 43 p.

Covers: Definition of bibliotherapy; bibliotherapy in neuropsychiatric and tuberculosis hospitals; scientific data on bibliotherapy; and the role of the librarian. 97 references.

189. Shrodes, Caroline. Bibliotherapy: a theoretical and clinical-experimental study. Ph.D. dissertation, University of California, 1949. 344 p.

This study explores the theory and practice of bibliotherapy. The clinical-experimental study presents a definitive case history and briefer studies which illustrate and corroborate the theory. 113 references.

190. Stein, E. A. Bibliotherapy; a discussion of the literature and an annotated bibliography for the librarian. Master's Thesis, Western Reserve University, 1950. 53 p.

A study was undertaken to determine the trends of the literature of bibliotherapy: by whom it has been written and to whom directed. Has a selected, annotated bibliography (1940-1949) of 109 references.

191. Walker, F. R. Talking book and its use in selected Southeastern regional libraries serving the blind. Master's Thesis, University of North Carolina, 1961. 70 p.

Valuable study of this type of library service for the blind, which is continually increasing in its use.

192. Zeman, Anne. The prescription of literature. Master's Thesis, University of Denver, 1952. 77 p.

Covers history of therapy through the library; training for the hospital library; the basic requirements for a patients' library; types of hospital patients; individual case reports. 116 references.

V.

GROUP READING PROJECTS

193. Bass, A. H. Great books are good treatment. Mental Hospitals 11:43-44 May 1960.

A Great Books reading group for mentally and emotionally disturbed patients at Mt. Sinai Hospital, New York, has proven to be a valuable therapeutic aid.

194. Bursinger, B. C. and Kenyon, Xena. Neuropsychiatric hospital library. Library Journal 79:2153-2155 November 15, 1954.

In addition to the usual ward and book cart visits, the librarians of a large VA psychiatric hospital sponsor a book club, simple quizzes, a group therapy session, slides and film strips.

195. Condell, Lucy. Story hour in a neuropsychiatric hospital; with list of picture books used. Library Journal 70:805-807 September 15, 1945.

Describes successes in a neuropsychiatric hospital in getting withdrawn patients to focus their attention on something outside themselves through a weekly "story hour." The project, supervised by librarians and carried on by an experienced volunteer, is seen as a valuable therapeutic technique with long term patients on an infirmary ward.

196. Delaney, S. P. Bibliotherapy for patients in antabuse clinic. Hospital Book Guide 16:140-143 October 1955.

Group reading, book reviews, forums, study of books on alcoholism all helped this group of alcoholics towards recovery.

197. Delaney, S. P. Library activities at Tuskegee. Medical Bulletin of the Veterans Administration 17:163-169 October 1940.

Numerous library sponsored projects in a mental hospital contribute to patient improvement. Programs, clubs, clipping service, discussion groups, etc. are discussed by a librarian who knows firsthand how Tuskegee patients have responded to them.

198. Dreifuss, Henry. Listening and viewing: a group picture program for neuropsychiatric patients. Recreation. 55:43 January 1960.

The use of film strips and slides at the VA hospital in Pittsburgh, Pa. has led to a considerable increase in the use of library books by neuropsychiatric patients.

199. Floch, Maurice. Use of fiction or drama in psychotherapy and social education. Hospital and Institution Book Guide 1(4):57-64 December 1958.

The use of books under the guidance of a therapist is described. With books readers can enter new worlds of experience and can see how others solve problems with which they have struggled, this helps to bring about insight and re-education. Experience is given of work with a group of seven female drug addicts.

200. Hannah, R. G. Navy bibliotherapy; library programs. Library Journal 80:1171-1173 May 15, 1955.
- Experiments in the use of books carried out at the Naval hospital, Portsmouth, Virginia, to aid patients in their rehabilitation.
201. Hannigan, M. C. Bibliotherapy; its part in library service. Bookmark 15:127-133 March 1956.
- The author discusses the hospital-wide group reading program at the Veterans Administration Hospital, Northport, L. I., New York, a neuropsychiatric hospital.
202. Hannigan, M. C. Experience in group bibliotherapy. American Library Association Bulletin 48:148-150 March 1954.
- A group reading program at a VA neuropsychiatric hospital found "The Wonderful World of Books" to be a means of motivation to men who may have never discovered the pleasures and benefits of reading.
203. Hannigan, M. C. Hospital-wide group bibliotherapy program. Bookmark 13:203-210 June 1954.
- This challenging, provocative paper discusses the bibliotherapy group-reading program at the Veterans Administration Hospital, Northport, New York. The medical and library staffs, assisted by experienced volunteers, have conducted the program for five years in all wards of the hospital and with all types of patients.
204. Henderson, Rose. Magic of written words. Hygeia 9:60-63 January 1931.
- Excellent evaluation of "related treatment through books and reading." Cites opinions of several administrators and doctors as to the need for careful relation of books to patients; i.e., the necessity for knowledgeable librarians aware of patient needs and book contents.
205. Johnson, N. B. Group therapy in a hospital library. Medical Bulletin of the Veterans Administration 20:207-209 October 1943.
- Results realized from various library programs for closed-ward groups show them to have major therapeutic value for mentally ill patients.
206. Kenyon, Xena. American heritage begun in a mental hospital. Library Journal 82:36-37 January 1, 1957.
- A VA hospital librarian outlines the plan of the American heritage discussion group library program.

207. Laux, P. J. Bibliotherapy, the public librarian and "the worried reader" (with an annotated bibliography). Madison, University of Wisconsin Library School, 1952. 17/ 6 p. /typewritten/

Review of aims and possibilities of bibliotherapy. Particularly valuable for annotated bibliography on bibliotherapy.

208. Mahoney, Anna. Adult education for the ill. Library Journal 76:1177-1180 August 1951.

Patients' libraries in hospitals are excellent sites for adult education programs.

209. Oppenheim, Gladys. Books for the Bantu; a study of library service for the African, based on the Negro library service of the United States of America. Pretoria, Carnegie Corporation. Visitors Grants Committee, 1940. pp. 46-52. "Bibliotherapy".

An account of the library program at the Veterans Administration Hospital at Tuskegee, Alabama. Several examples are given elucidating the application of bibliotherapy methods with mentally disturbed patients. Other library activities are described, including Braille classes, the Stamp Club, and the Press Club.

210. Powell, J. W. Group reading in mental hospitals. Psychiatry 13:213-226 May 1950.

Group discussion of books read in common by group members prove an instrument of reeducation and an adjunct to therapy. Comparison of results of four groups of disturbed patients with the discussion of the same books in public groups.

211. Powell, J. W. and others. Group reading and group therapy. Psychiatry 15:33-51 February 1952.

A philosopher, a psychiatric social worker, and a psychiatrist collaborated on a group reading experiment with patients of the psychiatric clinic of Johns Hopkins.. The patients were followed simultaneously in reading and psychotherapy.

212. Seaquist, Elizabeth. Library summer school stimulates patients. Mental Hospitals 11:44 May 1960.

100 neuropsychiatric patients at St. Peter State Hospital, Minn., studied French and German, probed English literature, reviewed books, took part in panel discussions, and arm-chair-traveled to Europe in a lively library-sponsored "summer school". Patients and library staff were enthusiastic about this program.

213. Seiver, L. M. A layman leads a Great Books Group in a mental hospital. Mental Hygiene 45:537-542 October 1961.

The impressions of the group and how he managed the various problems that arose, after a year's experience as group leader.

214. Underwood, M. B. Navy bibliotherapy; experiment in group reading. Library Journal 80:1173-1176 May 15, 1955.

Describes a bibliotherapy experiment in group reading of current plays by neuropsychiatric patients at a naval hospital.

VI.

BIBLIOTHERAPY WITH GENERAL MEDICAL AND SURGICAL PATIENTS

215. Goode, Delmar, M.D. Bibliotherapy in a GM&S hospital. Special Services Information Bulletin (U.S. Veterans Administration) IB6-260:7-8 August 1953.

The Manager, VA Hospital, Little Rock, Arkansas, outlines the well-planned bibliotherapy program at a general medical and surgical hospital. Cooperation in the program by all hospital services insures its success.

216. Hiller, E. A. Rx: a well-stocked library. Southern Hospitals 23:36/ June 1955.

Selected reading and the availability of library material in hospitals has a definite therapeutic value, whether for short-or long-term patients. Article is based on Mr. Hiller's experience as manager of the VA Center, Biloxi, Mississippi.

217. Hyatt, Ruth. Book service in a general hospital. Library Journal 65:684-687 September 1, 1940.

Excellent and practical suggestions for relating books to hospital patients. Again this is from the standpoint of public library cooperation with local hospitals to provide service to patients.

218. Skarlupka, M. J. and McGinley, Carole. The value of our patients' library. Davis' Nursing Survey 16:113-114 April 1952.

Nurses and librarians cooperate at St. Mary's Hospital, Wausau, Wisconsin, in bibliotherapy program.

219. Upton, M. E. Library service in a VA hospital, Little Rock, Division, consolidated VA hospital, Little Rock. Arkansas Libraries 16:13-17 October 1959.

General discussion of library service in a VA general medical and surgical hospital. Includes interesting discussion of bibliotherapy with this type of veteran patient.

220. Wight, B. L. Library service to hospitals. California Librarian. 16:253-254/ July 1955.

Good review of hospital library work in a large city hospital. Bibliotherapy is mentioned but apparently is employed to mean contributing to patients' recovery through recreational reading.

VII.

BIBLIOTHERAPY WITH NEUROPSYCHIATRIC PATIENTS

221. Aldrich, L. S. ~~Saxondale~~: a mental hospital library. Library Association Record. 63:248-253 July 1961.

Day-by-day operation of a library in an English mental hospital. No directed bibliotherapy is described, but excellent group activities - play, reading, music sessions, lectures - are described.

222. Allen, E. B., M.D. Books help neuropsychiatric patients. Library Journal 71:1671-1675 December 1, 1946.

A psychiatrist describes his own "bibliotherapeutic laboratory" and a few ways in which a science of bibliotherapy may eventually develop. His remarks, addressed to librarians, demonstrate attitudes and approaches to use with mental patients, and stress the idea that discrimination rather than prohibition be the guide for selecting reading materials.

223. Allsop, K. M. Mental hospital library. London, Library Association, 1951. 44 p. (Library Association pamphlet No. 6).

Demonstrates the potentialities of mental hospital libraries and shows that the library and the educational activities organized in conjunction with it play an important part in the rehabilitation of short-term or long-term patients.

224. Appel, K. E., M.D. Psychiatric therapy; explanatory or noetic therapy, interpretive therapy and bibliotherapy. (In: Hunt, J. M. V., ed. Personality and the behavior disorders. New York, Ronald Press, 1944, Volume 2, pp. 1128-1133).

Excellent discussion with brief survey of literature of bibliotherapy as an adjuvant of psychiatric treatment.

225. Baatz, W. H. Patients' library services and bibliotherapy. Wilson Library Bulletin 35:378-379 January 1961.

Discusses briefly the value of a professional library service for hospital patients and how bibliotherapy can and is being used principally to help patients in neuropsychiatric hospital.

226. Bledsoe, E. P., M.D. The library as a therapeutic agent. American Library Association Bulletin 17:238-239 July 1923.

A doctor in a neuropsychiatric VA hospital substantiates his belief in the therapeutic value to NP patients of library materials related to patients by a competent librarian who knows books and understands patients as individuals. This doctor firmly recommends that no neuropsychiatric hospital should be without competent librarians as part of its therapeutic team.

227. Brower, Daniel. Bibliotherapy (In: Brower, Daniel and Abt, L. E. Progress in Clinical Psychology. New York, Grune, 1956. V.2. pp. 212-215)

Dr. Brower discusses some of the problems, advantages and dangers inherent in the reading of psychological books by patients undergoing counseling or psychotherapy, and presents a rationale for the judicious use of bibliotherapy in various aspects of mental hygiene.

228. Bryan, W. A., M.D. Administrative psychiatry. New York, Norton, 1936. 349 p. (pp. 167-168: Library).

Excerpt from a book which categorically details need for good books, excellent librarianship in cooperation with the psychiatrist and adequate library space as necessities in the resources of a mental hospital.

229. Condell, Lucy. Library as a road to re-education in responsibility for neuropsychiatric patients. Medical Bulletin of the Veterans Administration 13:77-84 July 1936.

The value of books and libraries in helping mental patients back to normalcy is the topic. The author discusses at length the values to patients of assignments to library duties and indicates the additional responsibilities which befall the librarian who supervises their library work assignments.

230. Davie, Lou. The function of a patients' library in a psychiatric hospital. Bulletin of the Menninger Clinic 4:124-129 July 1940.

A library for patients should be an essential part of a mental hospital. The librarian should combine a knowledge of books and library methods with a knowledge of the dynamics and treatment of mental illness.

231. Drake, R. B. An experiment in library work in a hospital for mental disease. Mental Hygiene 5:130-138 January 1921.

Discusses the hospital library service in St. Elizabeth's Hospital (for the insane) at Washington, D. C. This librarian makes it abundantly apparent that good books and trained library service are welcome and beneficial in hospitals for the mentally ill.

232. Ebaugh, F. G., M.D. Library facilities for mental patients. American Library Association Bulletin 29:619-621 September 1935.

Dr. Ebaugh's paper is a plea for libraries in mental hospitals. His comments and suggestions on suitable books for various types of mental patients are invaluable.

233. Ely, Virginia. The right book for the right patient. Wilson Library Bulletin 29:453-458 February 1955.

The librarian of a Public Health Service neuropsychiatric hospital discusses the great part the library plays in rehabilitating the mentally-disturbed patients.

234. Fierman, L. B., M.D. and Fierman, E. Y. Bibliotherapy in psychiatry. (In: Dunton, W. R., Jr., M.D. and Licht, Sidney, M.D. Occupational Therapy, Principles and Practice. 2d ed. Springfield, Illinois, Thomas, 1957. pp. 163-176.)

A brief historical review of bibliotherapy followed by a discussion on the determinants of reading behavior, the effects of reading on behavior, and the practice of bibliotherapy.

235. Fitzsimmons, L. W. Textbook for psychiatric attendants. New York, Macmillan, 1947. pp.164-166: Bibliotherapy, or reading as a means of treatment.

The entire responsibility for meeting the needs of the patient with respect to reading should be shared by the library staff and ward personnel. The patients' reading habits may be of significance to the physician, so his chart should contain notes on his reading and comments he makes upon it.

236. Fraser, A. W. A mental hospital library. North Western Newsletter No. 32:1-2 March 1955.

Interesting paper on a mental hospital library in Great Britain. No directed bibliotherapy, but library is considered to be a valuable part of the psychotherapeutic community.

237. Gallagher, Janet. Chicago State Hospital patients' library. Illinois Libraries 40:443-445 May 1958.

Provides excellent picture of hospital library service in a large psychiatric hospital. Special collections are maintained for the blind and foreign-speaking populations. A Friday Evening Book Club and a Great Books group are two of the bibliotherapeutic projects.

238. Gagnon, Salomon, M.D. Is reading therapy? Diseases of the Nervous System 3:206-212 July 1942.

An analysis is made of the reading of mental patients comparing them with public library readers. It shows an emphasis on fiction. No conclusions are drawn as to reading preference of mental case types. Quotations from patients regarding the hospital library and its service indicate favorable attitudes toward bibliotherapy.

239. Gagnon, Salomon, M.D. Organization and physical set-up of the mental hospital library. Diseases of the Nervous System 3:149-157 May 1942.

Dr. Gagnon states that (1) carefully selected books, periodicals, and newspapers, (2) an adequate librarian, and (3) a central place where patients may come to read and to select and return books are the three requisites for hospital library service. The article discusses in detail the library set up at the Metropolitan State Hospital and the library program carried on with patients there.

240. Gardner, W. P. A psychiatric hospital library. Minnesota Library Notes and News 12:179 June 1938.

The Superintendent of a state hospital relates types of books and types of psychiatric disorders. Practical discussion of using books with mental patients as a treatment adjunct.

241. Graham, M. B. Motivation of reading among neuropsychiatric patients. U.S. Veterans Bureau Medical Bulletin 6:1088-1090 December 1930.

The librarian of a Veterans Hospital with neuropsychiatric patients describes some aspects of library work in such a hospital. Bibliotherapy is implied. Techniques for getting and holding patient interest are stressed.

242. Hannigan, M. C. Library service to neuropsychiatric patients. (In: International Congress of Libraries and Documentation Centers. Conference, 1955, Brussels. Proceedings V. 2A. pp. 275-280).

Excellent picture of the possibilities and satisfactions inherent in hospital library service to mental patients.

243. Henry, G. W., M.D. Essentials of psychiatry. 3d ed., rev. and enl. Baltimore, Williams and Wilkins, 1938. pp. 291-292.

An excerpt from Dr. Henry's book recommends "intellectual diversion" as a treatment in psychiatric disorders and stresses the important fact when books and reading are used for this diversion. A competent librarian is needed to best effect the most therapeutic relationship between book and patient.

244. Hirsch, Lore, M.D. Bibliotherapy with neuropsychiatric patients. (Individual and group therapy.) Hospital Book Guide 17:87-93, May; 111-117, June 1956.

Many psychiatric patients prefer to discuss their reading rather than themselves. The therapist needs to be fairly well read in order to meet the patient comfortably. Dr. Hirsch does not ordinarily recommend specific books for therapeutic reading.

245. Ingram, M. E. Principles of psychiatric nursing. 3d ed. Philadelphia, Saunders, 1949. 525 p. (Chapter 14, p. 214-219: Bibliotherapy.)

Excerpts from a book on psychiatric nursing lists principles for using books with mental patients, outlines projects and procedures which may be helpful with mental patients and generally discusses the therapeutic possibilities in using books.

246. Interdisciplinary Study Group. Report concerning the use of activities in psychiatric treatment. Hospital Book Guide 18:182-185 October 1957.

Report urges the establishing of interdisciplinary council to evaluate the effect of activity therapy on mental patients. Hospital library service should be represented.

247. Jones, E. K. The library in a mental hospital. Modern Hospital 18:535-536 June 1922.

Excellent short article on the therapeutic value of a well-administered library in a psychiatric hospital.

248. Jones, E. K. Library work among the insane. American Library Association Bulletin 6:320-324 July 1912.

During its 75 years of service, the McLean Hospital library has learned: (1) the importance of an organized library under a professional librarian; (2) to use an administration as free of red tape as possible; (3) that mental patients are no more careless with books than general readers, and (4) that the value of a well-selected library can hardly be over-estimated as a therapeutic agent. /McLean Hospital, Waverly, Massachusetts/

249. Jones, E. K. Value of the library in the hospital for mental disease. Maryland Psychiatric Quarterly 4:8-13 July 1914.

Some of this material is "dated" as, for example, the statement that one can "buy 100 books for \$100," but the basic benefits of books and a librarian trained to relate them to mental patients for recreational and/or educational purposes are discussed by an experienced librarian.

250. Jones, Perrie. Mental patients can read. Modern Hospital 49:72-75 September 1937.

Mental patients badly need the therapeutic effect of properly selected books. Patients' libraries in mental hospitals should act as research laboratories on the therapeutic effects of reading.

251. Kamman, G. R., M.D. Balanced reading diet prescribed for mental patients. Modern Hospital 55:79-80 November 1940.

Cooperation between the physician and the bibliotherapist in a program of supervised reading for recreational, educational or therapeutic purposes holds great possibilities in the treatment of mental patients.

252. Leslie, Frank, M.D. Choice of reading matter by neuropsychiatric patients. U.S. Veterans Bureau Medical Bulletin 7:779-780 August 1931.

A medical officer reports the type of reading generally preferred by each of several groups of patients in a neuropsychiatric VA hospital--the group labeling being according to psychiatric diagnosis. Although the study covers 425 patients, no data on its length or thoroughness appears in the article.

253. McAlister, Clifton. Bibliotherapy; the nurse and the librarian working together, can make the library a valuable therapeutic tool. American Journal of Nursing 50:356-357 June 1950.

Relates the part the nurse can play in assisting the librarian in a bibliotherapy program for mental patients. Recommended literature for particular types of mental illness.

254. Mascarino, Eleanor and Goode, Delmar, M.D. Reading as a psychological aid in the hypoglycemic treatment of schizophrenia. Medical Bulletin of the Veterans Administration 17:61-65 July 1940.

Written by a librarian and a physician, the article considers the value of reading in conjunction with insulin therapy for schizophrenics. Emphasis on realistic literature for this type of patient. Suggestions of books which are contraindicated. Recommended technique for librarian to use with this type of patient for best results.

255. Mason, M. F. What shall the patient read? Modern Hospital 66:75-76 February 1946.

The hospital librarian is obligated to place some form of censorship on the patients' reading. The patients' reaction, due to the hospital situation, may be over-stimulated and the wrong book may create an unpleasant feeling in the patient.

256. Mayden, P. M. What shall the psychiatric patient read? American Journal of Nursing 52:192-193, February 1952.

Application of the normal standards of public library practice has been followed at this psychiatric hospital library. Uncensored current news, popular best sellers, as well as good literature, are offered and the patient is permitted to set his own limits.

257. Menninger, K. A., M.D. The human mind. 3d ed. New York, Knopf, 1945. p. 406-407 (p. xi-xiii: Preface to the second edition)

One case is presented of the successful use of bibliotherapy in conjunction with psychotherapy.

258. Michaels, J. J. Approach of the librarian to the neuropsychiatric patient in an Army general hospital. Special Libraries 37:180-183 July/August 1946.

Understanding, neutral sympathy, patience, and warmth are the prime requirements for the proper approach to the patient.

259. Miller, M. D. Therapeutic value of well-chosen books in a neuropsychiatric hospital. Modern Hospital 21:384-386 October 1923.

The author gives instances of various approaches to use with mental patients, and those books and methods which have proven most successful in her experience.

260. Moody, E. P. Books bring hope; for mental patients the right book at the right time may be the crucial turning point on the road back to recovery. Library Journal 77:387-392 March 1, 1952.

Cleveland Public Library services to a mental hospital are cited. A conservative policy regarding the selection of reading matter for the patients is followed. Find the good reader on the ward or in the group and let him help influence the other patients to read.

261. Morrissey, M. R. Library in the mental hospital. American Journal of Nursing 29:139-142 February 1929.

Generalized account of reading interests of neuropsychiatric patients. Little mention of medically-directed reading is made.

262. Morrissey, M. R. Notes on the reading of mental patients. Transactions of the American Hospital Association 36:368-372 1934.

A report on six patients on whom notes were kept concerning their reading patterns. The object of the paper is an interpretation of the patients' personalities based on their random reading matter. No evident attempt was made to prescribe books to aid the patients toward recovery.

263. Morrissey, M. R. Purpose and organization of library work in a mental hospital. American Library Association Bulletin 22:421-423 September 1928.

Direct and indirect method of getting patients to read are suggested for use in a mental hospital. Reading is a normal recreation assisting the stream of thought in an orderly manner.

264. Mounts, Ann. The librarian in the psychiatric hospital. Hospital Progress 42:106-108 June 1961.

The librarian in the psychiatric hospital should seek the best means at hand to restore the patient to recapture his peace of mind.

265. Mushake, Kathryn. Library service in a Veterans Administration neuropsychiatric hospital. Special Libraries 38:179-181 July/August 1947.

"Library service is ...an important and integrated part of the pattern. Through exposure to good and current literature, we attempt to do our share in awakening the lethargic minds and keeping the alert minds alert."

266. Oathout, M. C. Censorship and mental patients. Library Quarterly 24:47-53 January 1954.

Whenever possible the negative approach of censorship should be replaced with the positive action of prescribed bibliotherapy in conjunction with the psychotherapist.

267. Philbrook, L. F. Value of the hospital library. Library Journal 64:890-891 November 15, 1939.

Brief editorial of a hospital library's goal in promoting the convalescence of mental patients.

268. Roberts, M. E. Libraries in mental hospitals. Mental Health 7:70-71 February 1948.

The personal qualities of the librarian, more than training or number of books, are responsible for a successful bibliotherapeutic program in a mental hospital. The ideal hospital library is the headquarters for a cultural center, containing books, pictures for wards, and music.

269. Robinson, G. S. Institution libraries of Iowa. Modern Hospital 6:131-132 February 1916.

Well-selected libraries under the supervision of professional, competent librarians can be made most potent factors in furthering the special work for which the institution was established. Libraries in psychiatric hospitals not only furnish entertainment but are remedial.

270. Ryan, M. J. Bibliotherapy and psychiatry: changing concepts, 1937-1957. Special Libraries 48:197-199 May-June 1957.

The present-day hospital librarian is part of the therapeutic team and bibliotherapy--the use of books and other reading activities in the treatment of patients--is a necessary adjunct to other treatments.

271. Rucks, Pauline. Libraries for psychiatric patients, North Little Rock Division, consolidated VA hospital, Little Rock. Arkansas Libraries 16:17-18. October 1959.

Short, general article on this VA library includes brief mention of bibliotherapy projects.

272. Sadler, William, M.D. Modern psychiatry. St. Louis, Mosby, 1945. pp. 780-789: Therapeutic reading and study.

The author considers a well-planned study program an invaluable part of the rehabilitation program of most neurotic patients.

273. Sweet, Louise. Reading predilections of patients in veterans hospitals. U.S. Veterans Bureau Medical Bulletin 3:911-914 September 1927.

In a survey of reading likes and dislikes of patients in a veterans hospital, the author concludes that the patients' reading tastes are wholesome and unaffected by passing book fashions, and further that illness has little influence on what a man wants to read.

274. Turk, H. M. The psychiatrist evaluates the hospital library. Hospitals 15:45-46 February 1941.

Dr. Turk is Superintendent of the Lima State Hospital, Lima, Ohio. The average mental patient retains many normal interests and reactions. The library and librarian can revive old interests, create new ones, amuse and relax the patient. Censorship of the library books is important.

275. Tyson, Robert. The validation of mental hygiene literature. Journal of Clinical Psychology 4:304-306 July 1948.

Questionnaires sent to psychotherapists show they favor bibliotherapy, with restrictions concerning degree of maladjustment and methods of use.

276. Wahrow, L. A. Hospital library service to psychiatric patients. American Journal of Occupational Therapy 9:268-269 November-December 1955.

Devoted to use of recreational reading as a tool in the social readjustment of mental patients. Use of books for psychotherapeutic aid is briefly discussed.

VIII.

BIBLIOTHERAPY WITH TUBERCULOUS PATIENTS

277. Creglow, E. R. Therapeutic value of library service in a tuberculosis hospital. U.S. Veterans Bureau Medical Bulletin 4:445-448 May 1928.

Generalized discussion of books and their use with tuberculosis patients by a trained librarian of the Veterans Administration. Despite its 1928 copyright, this article is not particularly "dated".

278. Judge, Anne. Read-habilitation, day in a tuberculosis hospital. Wilson Library Bulletin 19:686-687 June 1945.

A librarian sees the benefit of books and reading in a TB sanatorium. Chiefly as a means of combating the non-cooperative frame of mind, anxiety, despair, or such mental attitudes that frustrate the best medical efforts. The TB hospital library has a three-point program of read-habilitation: (1) an initial breaking down of nervous tension through books of humor, (2) an intermediate stage of adjustment via purely recreational reading, and (3) a final phase looking toward a future made more attainable through constructive reading.

279. Kurtz, M. E. Discrimination necessary in the circulation of books to tuberculous patients. U.S. Veterans Bureau Medical Bulletin 6:901-903 October 1930.

The discussed technique in approaching patients and in book selection on individualized basis would seem to apply to all types of patients, not just to the tuberculous as the title indicates. Examples of popular books are a bit dated since the article appeared in 1930.

280. Macrum, A. M. Supplying the reading needs of the tuberculous patient. Modern Hospital 37:52-56 September 1931.

Understanding the stages of illness in the tuberculous patient as well as his interests is essential for prescribing the right book for each patient. Suggested titles which the author has found successful with the tuberculous patients.

281. Pyle, M. M., M.D. Help yourself get well, a guide for TB patients and their families. New York, Appleton, 1951. pp. 73-88. On books and reading.

Directed to the patient, urging reading for recreation and diversion while in the tuberculosis sanatorium. The author, herself a former patient, is highly gifted in presenting the joys and values of books and reading.

282. Rourke, H. L. Reading is sound therapy. Modern Hospital 57:64 December 1941.

The importance and need of a library in a tuberculosis hospital can not be over-stressed. Well-selected reading is one of the best resources available in promoting mental content, an essential quality for the successful treatment of tuberculosis.

283. Schildwachter, B. E. Reading ways to health. Hospitals 10:30-33 February 1936.

Recreational value of a hospital library in a tuberculosis hospital. Reading interests of patients are included.

284. Shapleigh, D. R. General library administration in a Veterans Administration Tuberculosis hospital. Special Libraries 38:181-187 July/August 1949.

A detailed account of a broad bibliotherapy program in a Veterans Administration Hospital.

285. Singley, Louise. Library service in a tuberculosis hospital. Modern Hospital 20:362-364 April 1923.

Describes the types of patients encountered in a Veterans Administration tuberculosis hospital and how the library serves their interests.

286. Ticknor, W. E. Books in the fight against tuberculosis. Library Journal 81:2499-2502 November 1, 1956.

Describes library services established at Baltimore City Hospitals, which are supported by the Maryland Tuberculosis Society. Books are supplied by the Enoch Pratt Free Library to help meet recreational, educational, vocational and psychological needs of the patients.

287. Ticknor, W. E. Program for troubled people. Library Journal 84:3078-3080 October 15, 1959.

An experiment on the use of bibliotherapy for tuberculosis patients. Outlines a form of group psychotherapy guided by librarian and psychotherapist, and using books as a basis for discussion. Examples of discussions are quoted.

288. Tucker, W. B., M.D. How reading contributes to the treatment of the TB patient. Hospital Book Guide 17:3-4 January 1956.

Dr. Tucker feels the best rule to follow: read and enjoy it. If one does not enjoy reading, do not read. However the library is a valuable rehabilitation agency and most patients will come to the point of enjoying reading while in the hospital.

289. Webb, G. B., M.D. Prescribing books for the tuberculous. Modern Hospital 45:61-63 November 1935.

A tuberculosis specialist outlines the value of library service in securing the adjustment of tuberculosis patients.

290. Webb, G. B., M.D. Reading for the tuberculous patient. American Library Association Bulletin 29:621-624 September 1935.

Books form the greatest weapon in the physician's armory in combating the mental unrest of the tuberculosis patient. Dr. Webb cites types of books he has found most useful, stressing the value of humor, nature study, and biographies.

IX.

BIBLIOTHERAPY WITH SPECIAL PATIENTS, THE BLIND, ETC.

291. American Foundation for the Blind. Library service for the blind. New York, The Foundation, 1952. 16 p.

A pamphlet for the patient outlining services available and where to obtain them.

292. Device for blind permits reading of printed material. Hospitals 33:26-27 June 1, 1959.

A portable device, called an aural reading machine, by which the blind can read ordinary printed material, has been developed through VA research.

293. Duncan, M. H. Clinical use of fiction and biography featuring stuttering. Journal of Speech and Hearing Disorders 14:139-142 June 1949.

A witty discussion of the value of reading about fictional or historical stutterers as therapy in a speech clinic.

294. Eaton, E. S. Library program furthers adjustment of blind patients. Hospitals 27:65-66 January 1953.

The library program at the Veterans Administration Hospital, Hines, Illinois, affords the librarian the opportunity to open the world of literature to the patient.

295. Fitzgerald, M. E. Sources of reading materials for the blind. Wilson Library Bulletin 35:370-373 January 1961.

Data about sources of reading materials, and about agencies which are prepared to offer reading aids, statistics, and other informative matter about blindness and blind persons.

296. Floch, Maurice. Bibliotherapy and the library. Bookmark 18:57-59
December 1958.

The clinical psychologist of the Detroit House of Correction envisions the correctional library and librarians of the future.

297. Frazer, A. B. and Cox, W. E. Free service for the blind. Nursing Homes 10:6 September 1961.

Describes the talking book service provided by the Division of the Blind of the Library of Congress.

298. Graves, J. A. The librarian - a part of the health team in the rehabilitation of the narcotic addict. Kentucky Library Association Bulletin 24:21-22/ January 1960.

The librarian of the U.S. Public Health Service Hospital at Lexington recounts the value of books and reading in rehabilitating narcotic addicts.

299. Graves, J. A. The role of the librarian in rehabilitating drug addicts. (In: Catholic Library Association Annual Conference. 33rd, 1957, Louisville. Proceedings, p. 153-154).

Summary of the address given as part of a panel. "The library a vital force in today's hospital program." This library aims to help reconstruct the addicts' life and prepare him to face life anew with security and confidence, and to turn his attention to materials which offer reading of real value for his spiritual rehabilitation.

300. Greenaway, Emerson. Library services to the blind and other handicapped groups ALA Bulletin. 55:320-323 April 1961.

Librarians perform three roles in their service for handicapped people: (1) create a favorable climate of opinion towards the handicapped; (2) entertain and inform the handicapped themselves; and (3) guide those specialized people who work with the handicapped through library resources.

301. Johns, Helen. Readers without sight. Library Journal 79:1715-1718
October 1, 1954.

Valuable suggestions for making library service to blind patients more satisfactory.

302. McFarland, J. H. Indirect reading guidance. Wilson Library Bulletin 25:440-444 February 1951.

The spreading of reading interests is a problem of primary importance to the welfare of chronic patients. Experience shows that common sense is the most important factor for the librarian in getting them to read and to enjoy reading, often a vital element in their rehabilitation.

303. Mayden, P. M. Reading in the dark. Massachusetts Library Association Bulletin 38:514 June 1948.

Valuable paper on the part bibliotherapy plays in the rehabilitation of blinded veterans.

304. National Conference: Library service for the blind. Proceedings of conference, November 19-20, 1951. Washington, Library of Congress, 1952. 86 p.

Valuable compendium of current concepts and materials for library service to the blind.

305. Riemsdijk, G. A. Van. The talking book in Holland. UNESCO Bulletin for Libraries 11:281-282 November-December 1957.

The advantages and disadvantages of talking books are covered, based on experience of Department for the Blind of the Amsterdam Public Library. This medium is most useful to students for books not available in moon or Braille.

306. Sexton, Kathryn. Library service to the blind. Library Journal 86:527-530 February 1, 1961.

Developments in library service to the blind provided by the Oklahoma State Library are described. Many of the procedures described can be adapted to hospitalized or home-bound patients.

307. U.S. Library of Congress. Books for Elderly Blind Persons - an outline of the services provided by the Division for the Blind. Library of Congress. Washington Government Printing Office. 1961.

Prepared for the Regional conferences on education for aging, sponsored by the Department of Health, Education and Welfare.

308. U.S. Library of Congress. Books for the Blind. Washington, Division for the Blind, Reference Department, Library of Congress, 1961.

A circular providing information on the Library's program for the blind of the United States and its possessions.

X.

THE PATIENT'S VIEWPOINT

309. As a mental patient sees the library. Minnesota Library Notes and News 12:183-184 June 1938.

A hospital patient stresses the importance of a library in easing the boredom and pain of hospitalization.

310. Bangs, J. K. My silent servants. Bookman 52:306-310 December 1920.

Beautiful testimonial by an obvious booklover as to what books and reading mean to him. Includes a brief personalized opinion with examples as to the "medicinal value" of books.

311. Beers, C. W. A mind that found itself. New York, Doubleday, Doran, 1948. pp. 56-58.

A former mental patient relates the effect of his reading books and newspapers during a period of severe mental illness. It is interesting to note how he interpreted his reading in the light of his delusions.

312. Brown, H. C. A mind mislaid. New York, Dutton, 1937. pp. 162-165.

A former mental patient discusses the reading interests of the patients and himself during his hospitalization.

313. Coon, M. J. Some book values. Journal of the Outdoor Life 27:76-77 February 1930.

Only indirectly is this bibliotherapy, but interesting since it gives the patient's attitude towards reading while hospitalized.

314. Kimball, F. W. Hope for tired minds. Hygeia 24:906-907/ December 1946; 25:36-37/ January 1947.

A former mental patient discusses his hospital experience and stresses the great importance of the library in his recovery.

315. Ruggerello, T. J. Feel of a book. Wilson Library Bulletin 35:380 January 1961.

A patient's appreciation of the hospital library during a long stay in the hospital.

316. Tombs, John. Books--a way out. Journal of the Outdoor Life 18:219-221 August 1921.

A patient describes the enduring pleasure to be derived from reading. He recommends reading as a hobby for everybody, but especially for patients.

RECOMMENDED BOOKS FOR USE
IN BIBLIOTHERAPY

317. Baker, Louise. "The Written Troubles" of the handicapped. New York State Education 41:203-205 1953.

Bibliotherapy is of proven value in the resolution of problems of the handicapped, but reading material should be selected with discrimination to help both the patient and those around him. Books about specific illness should be recommended with discrimination.

318. Busby, D. R. New Horizons, readable books about the physically handicapped. Chicago, American Library Association. 1956. 9 p.

A valuable and useable list. Books were selected from the standpoint of readability, appeal to the general reader, and affirmative and constructive in viewpoint. Juveniles, and medical, scientific or technical books were excluded.

319. Colquhoun, Jean. On reading Boswell's column: thoughts on bibliotherapy. Wilson Library Bulletin 27:633,656 April 1953.

Today, as yesterday, pain or distress is often soothed by half an hour of a good book. Citations are to great writers of literature.

320. Connell, S. McL. Books in the land of counterpane. Wilson Library Bulletin 27:640 April 1953.

The chief librarian of a VA hospital describes briefly types of books especially good for sick people.

321. Didsbury, D. A. The part that books can play in helping us to understand emotional problems, mental mechanisms and mental health. Nursing Times 45:1078-1079 December 10, 1949.

The part books play in a hospital in Great Britain as an adjunct to psychotherapy especially for neuroses. Includes short list of "some invaluable books" used to help patients adjust to their situation in life.

322. DuBois, Isabel. Books as a solace for the sick. Hygiea 10:55-58 January 1932.

With specific references to books and types of hospital patients, this article illustrates very well the benefits of the right book for the right person as an aid to the treatment of the "whole patient." Recommendations and contra-indications of specific kinds of books are included.

323. Gunston, David. Books as medicine. Library Review No. 102: 368-369 Summer 1952.

Suggestions for reading while ill. Quotations from famous writers on curative power of recreational reading. Brief suggestions that someone (identity not specified) should direct the reading of sick people.

324. National Society for Crippled Children and Adults Library, a selected list of periodicals that publish articles concerning the handicapped. Chicago, The Society, 1960 9 p.

English language periodicals that are generally considered relatively important and useful. First section lists periodicals dealing primarily with rehabilitation and with the handicapped; section two, periodicals from related fields in which articles may appear.

325. National Society for Crippled Children and Adults. Selection of recent books about handicapped persons; a checklist of popular fiction and biography in the Library. Rev. ed. Chicago, The Society, 1960 14 p.

An up-to-date revision of a useful list. Books are arranged under broad subject headings.

326. Rein, D. M. S. Weir Mitchell as a psychiatric novelist. New York, International Universities, 1952. 207 p.

The fiction writings of the great neurologist were analyzed for psychiatric content. Excellent background reading for gaining insight into types of mental disorders and possible reading suggestions for patients.

327. Rose Mary, Sister. Hospital library for patients. Hospital Progress 20:82-83 March 1939.

The author gives a list of favorite authors whose works interest the convalescing hospital patient. Literary classics often neutralize bibliotherapy efforts because they may be difficult reading and emotionally disturbing to the patient.

328. Shrodes, Caroline, Van Gundy, Justine, and Husband, R. W., editors. Psychology through literature. New York, Oxford, 1943. 389 p.

Designed to lead the student of human motivation and behavior to better understanding of himself and the world through literature. The readings are grouped by subject and could be used for reading suggestions to patients in bibliotherapy.

329. Smithson, H. E. Biblio-therapy reference guide. Detroit, We, The Handicapped, Inc., 1956. 75 p.

An annotated bibliography of books dealing with physical disability, fictional and non-fictional, classified by disability. (Reviewed in Physical Therapy Review 37:764 November 1957).

330. Tyson, Robert. Content of mental hygiene literature. Journal of Clinical Psychology 5:109-114 April 1949.

Analysis of the content of mental hygiene literature will suggest the type of content best suited for use in directed bibliotherapy. Result of such a study of 41 items of mental hygiene literature is presented.

331. Wolberg, L. R., M.D. The technique of psychotherapy. New York, Grune and Stratton, 1954. pp. 578-582.

This article is particularly valuable for the list of recommended books for use if the psychotherapist decides that bibliotherapy is indicated.

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